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THE CAPITOL GALLERY OF THE OFFICIAL PORTRAITS OF THE GOVERNORS OF OHIO

COMPILED BY

THE OHIO NEWSPAPER ARTISTS ASSOCIATION

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EDITOR'S NOTE

THE official portraits of the Governors, as they hang in the Capitol at Columbus, have been selected from time to time as the best of our State Executives. Most of them have been painted by order of the State, the artists being selected for their skill and reputation, and, in most instances, on account of their great personal knowledge of their subjects.

The reproductions from these portraits, that appear herein, have been executed by the most expert artists of the day, and the Association takes pleasure in submitting them.

Portraits

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON
EDWARD TIFFIN
THOMAS KIRKER
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON
RETURN J. MEIGS
OTHNIEL LOOKER
THOMAS WORTHINGTON
ETHAN A. BROWN
JEREMIAH MORROW
ALLEN TRIMBLE
DUNCAN McARTHUR
ROBERT LUCAS
JOSEPH VANCE
WILSON SHANNON
THOMAS CORWIN
THOMAS BARTLEY
MORDECAI BARTLEY
WILLIAM BEBB
SEABURY FORD
REUBEN WOOD
WILLIAM MEDILL
SALMON P. CHASE
WILLIAM DENNISON
DAVID TOD
JOHN BROUGH
CHARLES ANDERSON
J. D. COX
EDWARD F. NOYES
WILLIAM ALLEN
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
THOMAS L. YOUNG
RICHARD M. BISHOP
CHARLES FOSTER
GEORGE HOADLEY
JOSEPH B. FORAKER
JAMES E. CAMPBELL
WILLIAM McKINLEY
ASA S. BUSHNELL
GEORGE K. NASH
MYRON T. HERRICK

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

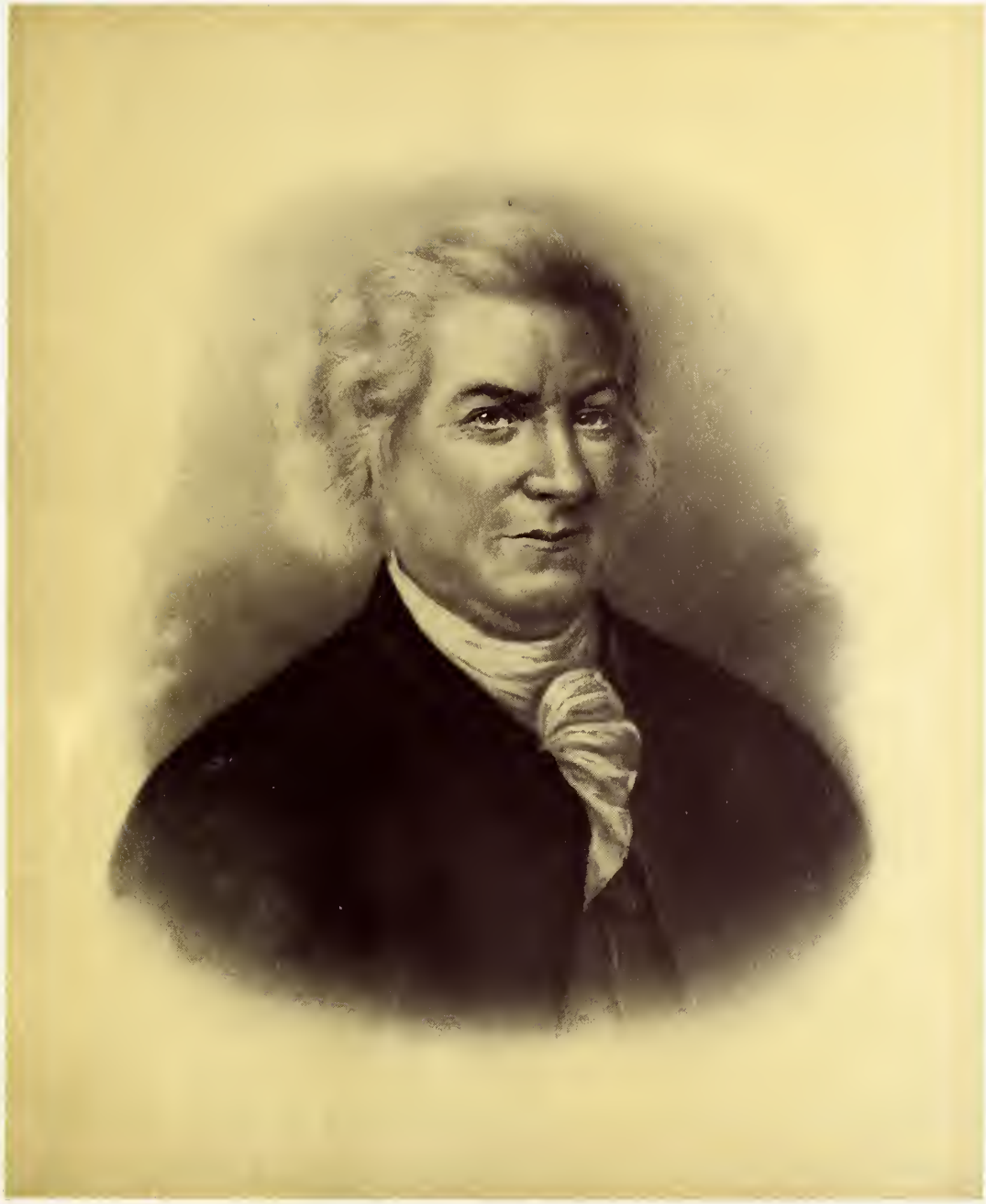
Territorial Governor

1788-1802

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

Territorial Governor

1788-1802



ARTHUR ST. CLAIR was born in Scotland, in 1734, and after receiving a classical education in one of the most celebrated universities of his native country, studied medicine; but having a taste for military pursuits, he sought and obtained a subaltern's appointment, and was with Wolfe in the storming of Quebec. After the peace of 1763, he was assigned the command of Fort Ligonier, in Pennsylvania, and received there a grant of 1,000 acres. Prior to the Revolutionary War, he held several civil offices. His military skill and experience, intelligence and integrity, were such, that when the Revolutionary War commenced, he was appointed Colonel of Continentals. In August, 1776, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and bore an active part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Afterwards he became Major-General, and when he abandoned Ticonderoga on the approach of Burgoyne's army, charges of cowardice, incapacity and treachery were brought against him. He was tried by court-martial, and the fact was disclosed that the works were incomplete, and incapable of being defended against the whole British army; he was acquitted, with the highest honor, of the charges against him. After the passage of the ordinance for the government of the Northwestern Territory, he was made Governor, and continued in the office until within a few weeks of the termination of the Territorial form of government, in the winter of 1802-3, when he was removed by President Jefferson. On the 31st of August, 1818, after a long and useful life, Governor St. Clair died near Greensburg, aged eighty-four years.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Acting Territorial Governor

1798

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Acting Territorial Governor

1798

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was born at Berkeley, on James River, twenty-five miles from Richmond, Va., in 1773. He was the youngest of three sons of Benjamin Harrison, who represented Virginia in Congress. William Henry Harrison entered Hampton Sydney College, which he left at seventeen years of age. He then began the study of medicine, but the death of his father checked his professional aspirations; he then resolved to enter the service of the Government in a campaign against the Indians of the West. His guardian, the celebrated Robert Morris, opposed his wishes, but in vain; General Washington yielded to the importunities of the youth, and presented him with an ensign's commission. With characteristic ardor he departed for Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, where, however, he arrived too late to participate in the unfortunate campaign of St. Clair. After the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, he was given command of Fort Washington. He resigned the commission in a short time, and began his civil career at the age of twenty-four. He was appointed by President Adams, Secretary to Governor St. Clair. He was Lieutenant-Governor ex-officio, and Acting Governor during the frequent and prolonged absence of General St. Clair. In 1801, he was appointed by Mr. Adams Governor of Indiana Territory. Among his duties was that of Commissioner to treat with the Indians. In this capacity he concluded fifteen treaties, and purchased their title to upward to seventy million acres of land. On the 6th of November, 1811, the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. Victory declared in favor of discipline, at the expense, however, of some of the most gallant spirits of the age. After the surrender of Hull he was appointed Major-General in the army of the United States. To do justice to this part of the biography requires a volume of itself. In 1840, General Harrison was called by the people of the United States to preside over the country as its Chief Magistrate. His death, which caused a deep sensation throughout the country, occurred April 4, 1841, just a month after his inauguration. He was the first President of the United States that died in office.

EDWARD TIFFIN

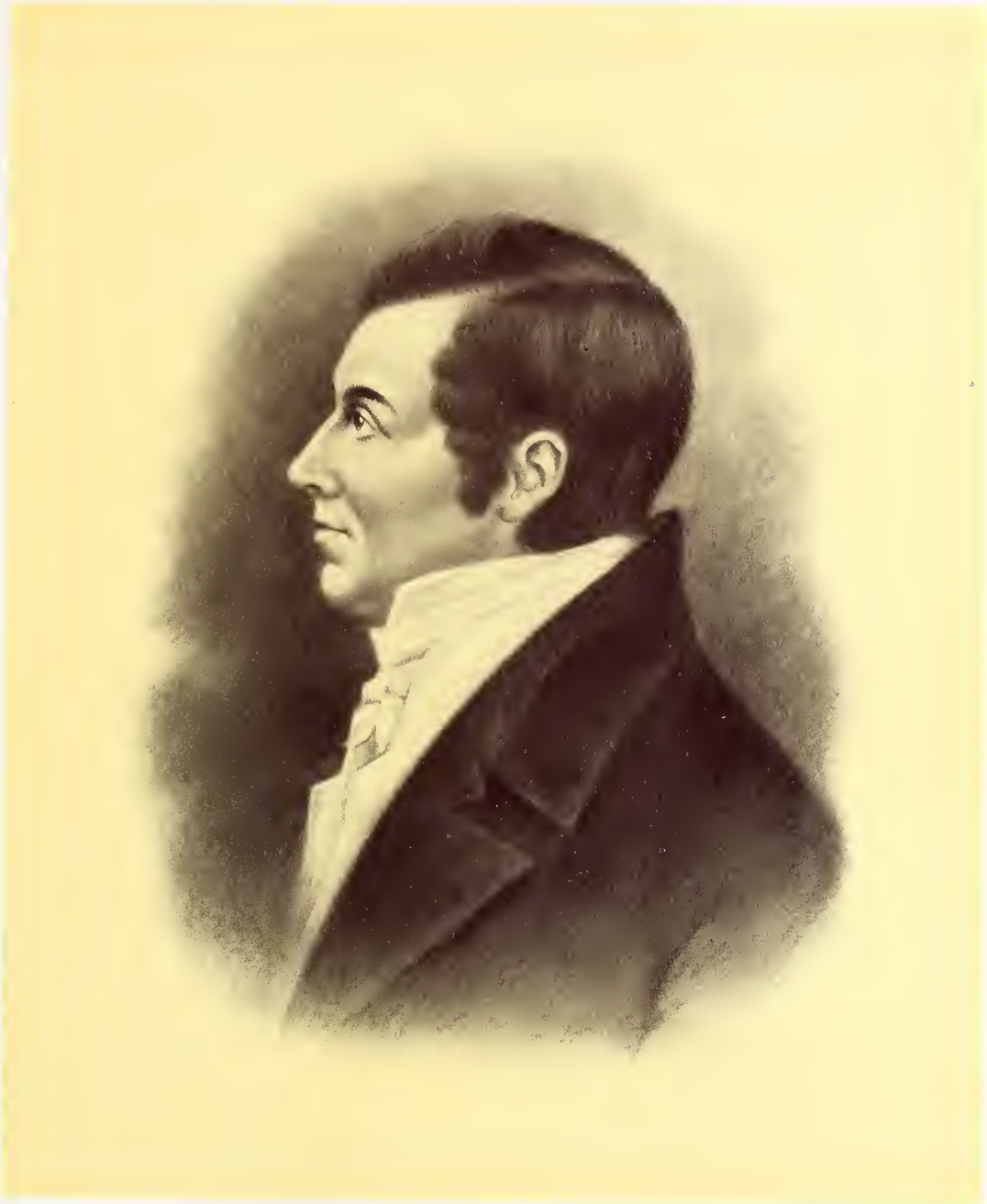
First Constitutional Governor

1803-1807

EDWARD TIFFIN

First Constitutional Governor

1803-1807



EDWARD TIFFIN, the first Constitutional Governor of Ohio, was born in Carlisle, England, June 19, 1766. He received a good English education, and began the study of medicine, which he continued on his emigration—at eighteen years of age—to Berkeley County, Va. In 1789 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he married Mary, sister of Thomas Worthington, of Charleston, W. Va. In 1796 he manumitted his slaves, and, accompanied by his brother-in-law, and Robert Lucas, removed to Chillicothe. In 1802, he was chosen President of the first Constitutional Convention; afterwards candidate for Governor, to which office he was re-elected in January, 1803, without opposition. Two years later he was re-elected, and the office was tendered him the third time, but he declined. The most notable incident of his administration was the suppression of the Burr-Blennerhassett expedition. At the close of his second term as Governor, he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1809, the death of his much beloved wife was a serious blow to Senator Tiffin; he resigned his seat in the Senate, and retired to private life. The new State of Ohio was fortunate in having for its first Chief Executive a man of such extraordinary and versatile talents. The formative condition of affairs gave opportunity for display of his genius, and his able administration was of inestimable value in developing and advancing the interests of the young commonwealth. He died August 9, 1829.

THOMAS KIRKER

Acting

1807-1808

THOMAS KIRKER

Acting

1807-1808

THOMAS KIRKER, of Irish ancestry, was among the early settlers in Adams County. He was popular with his associates, but of limited talents. He was one of that coterie of Democrats that brought about the political overthrow of Governor St. Clair in the Territory. He was commissioned by St. Clair a Justice of the Peace, at the organization of Adams County, through influence of his friend, Nathaniel Massie, and as such became a Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention. He served many years in the Legislature, both in Senate and House. In 1807, Return J. Meigs, of Washington County, was elected Governor, but his election being contested, the General Assembly decided that he was not eligible, because he had not been a resident of the State the required time by the Constitution. At the time Thomas Kirker was Speaker of the Senate, and thereupon became Acting Governor. Governor Kirker, while not a brilliant man, played a strong part in the early history of the State. His fidelity to friends and duty seems to have been his chief characteristic.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON

1808-1810

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON

1808-1810

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON was born in 1765. He was the adopted son of Samuel Huntington, an eminent lawyer and signer of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at Yale College, in 1785; was admitted to the bar in 1793, and began the practice of law in his native State, Connecticut. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801, and in this State passed the remainder of his days. Prior to his nomination for Governor, he held the offices of Judge of the Superior Court, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and State Senator. In 1808, he was elected Governor of the State of Ohio. His administration was stormy, its chief distinction being, "The Sweeping Resolution," which was an attempt to subordinate the Judiciary to the Legislature, and which happily ended in failure. Notwithstanding the radical and undemocratic ideas that Governor Huntington, at times, exercised, he was considered an able man and lawyer. While in college he was always a leader, and in civil life he continued to be one; although his life was not as brilliant and glittering as some, it was at least even and honest. He died at Painesville, Ohio, in 1817, aged fifty-two years.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS

1810-1814

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS
1810-1814

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1765; graduated at Yale, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in his native town. He was among the first settlers of Marietta. In the winter of 1802-3, he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. The next year he resigned this office, having received from Jefferson the appointment of Commandant of the United States troops and militia in the Upper District of Louisiana, and shortly after was appointed one of the judges of the Territory of Louisiana. In April, 1807, he was commissioned a judge of Michigan Territory; resigned the commission in October, to become a candidate for Governor of Ohio; was elected, in a spirited canvass, over his competitor, General Massie; but not having the constitutional qualifications of the four years' residence in the State, prior to the election, his election was contested, and decided against him. In the session of 1807-8, he was appointed Senator in Congress, which office he afterwards resigned, and was elected Governor of Ohio in 1810. In March, 1814, having been appointed Postmaster General of the United States, he resigned that office, and continued his new vocation until 1823. He died at Marietta, March 29, 1825.

OTHNIEL LOOKER

Acting

1814

OTHNIEL LOOKER

Acting

1814

OTHNIEL LOOKER was born in the State of New York, of humble parentage, in 1757. He enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary Army; serving through the war. In 1784, having received a grant of land in the wilderness of the Northwest, he crossed the Alleghenies, and locating his grant, built his cabin, and commenced his life labor as a hard working farmer. He devoted himself strictly to the business of a farmer, and on the organization of the State was elected a member of the Legislature. Here he availed himself of the advantages such a school afforded, and so rose in public esteem as to be sent to the Senate. He became Speaker of that body, and when Governor Meigs resigned the Governorship in 1814, he became the fourth Governor of Ohio. He served but eight months, returning to his farm, respected by all as a man of clear mind, much intelligence and peaceful disposition. Strange to say, no records are available to make a more satisfactory sketch. He died unmarried.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON

1814-1818

THOMAS WORTHINGTON

1814-1818

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, one of the earliest and most distinguished pioneers of Ohio, was born in Jefferson County, Va., about the year 1769, and settled in Ross County in 1798. He brought from Virginia a large number of slaves, whom he emancipated, and some of their descendants yet remain in Chillicothe. A man of ardent temperament, of energy of mind, and correct habits of life, he soon became distinguished both in business and in political stations. He was a member of the Convention of 1803, to form a State Constitution, in which he was both able and active. Soon after that he became a Senator in Congress from the new State, and was a participant in the most important measures of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. At the close of his career in Congress, he was elected Governor of the State, in which capacity he was the friend and aid of all the liberal and wise measures of policy which were the foundation of the great prosperity of Ohio. After his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, he was appointed a member of the first board of Canal Commissioners, in which capacity he served until his death. A large landholder, engaged in various and extensive business, and for thirty years in public stations, no man in Ohio did more to form its character and promote its prosperity. He died in 1827.

ETHAN ALLEN BROWN

1818-1822

ETHAN ALLEN BROWN

1818-1822

ETHAN ALLEN BROWN was born in Darien, Conn., July 4 1766. He studied law with Alexander Hamilton; removed to Cincinnati in 1804, and began the practice of his profession. His ability as a lawyer and broad-minded man was soon recognized, and in 1810 he was offered, and accepted, a seat on the Supreme Bench, where he remained until 1818, when he was elected Governor of Ohio, and at once began the agitation of the subject of constructing canals. In 1820, he was re-elected Governor over Jeremiah Morrow and Gen. William Henry Harrison; in 1822 he was elected to the United States Senate; from 1830 to 1834, United States Minister to Brazil; later Commissioner of Public Lands, and then retired to private life. As Governor, Senator and Minister to Brazil, he showed marked ability; though positive in dealing with great questions and men, there was always an undercurrent of sympathy; he being ever ready to assist the weak, and give a helping hand to the needy. His career from the beginning was a useful one; the concentration and control of all his forces, brought about by strict habits of life and constant employment, had much to do with the success of his life. He died in 1852, in Indianapolis, after a long and useful career.

JEREMIAH MORROW

1822-1826

JEREMIAH MORROW

1822-1826

JEREMIAH MORROW was born in Gettysburg, Pa., October 6, 1771. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1795, he removed to the Northwest Territory, and settled at the mouth of the Little Miami River, but soon moved up to what is now Warren County. In 1801 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature; was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention in 1802; was elected to the State Senate in 1803, and in the same year to Congress, serving for ten years as the sole representative of Ohio in the Lower House. In 1814 he was Commissioner, to treat with all the Indians west of the Miami River. From 1813 to 1819 he was a member of the United States Senate, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. In 1822 he was elected Governor, and re-elected at the end of his term. He served as Canal Commissioner in 1820-22. He was also the first President of the Little Miami Railroad Company. In 1841 he was elected to Congress; while in Congress Mr. Morrow drafted most of the laws providing for the survey and disposal of public lands. He introduced measures which led to the construction of the Cumberland Road, and in February, 1816, presented the first report recommending a general system of internal improvements. As Governor of Ohio, he industriously furthered the interests of the public works, which were commenced during his administration. He died March 22, 1852.

ALLEN TRIMBLE

1822, Acting

1826-1830

ALLEN TRIMBLE

1822, Acting

1826-1830

ALLEN TRIMBLE was born in Augusta County, Va., November 24, 1783. His parents were of Scotch-Irish stock. His father, Captain James, removed to Lexington, Ky., and shortly after his death, which occurred in 1804, Allen settled in Highland County, where he was Clerk of the Courts and Records in 1809-16. In the war of 1812 he commanded a mounted regiment under Gen. William Henry Harrison, and rendered efficient service. He was sent to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1816; was elected State Senator in 1817; was made Speaker of that body, and held the position until January 7, 1822, when he became Acting Governor, and served to the end of that year. In 1826, he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1828. In 1846-48 was President of the first State Board of Agriculture. As Governor he did much to extend and improve the common school system, encourage manufacturers and promote penitentiary reform. He was a man of strong religious feeling, of strict integrity, shrewd, and possessed much of which is generally called "good common sense." These qualities made his career of great service to the people of Ohio. He died at the age of eighty-seven, at Hillsboro, Ohio, February 3, 1870.

DUNCAN MCARTHUR

1830-1832

DUNCAN MCARTHUR

1830-1832

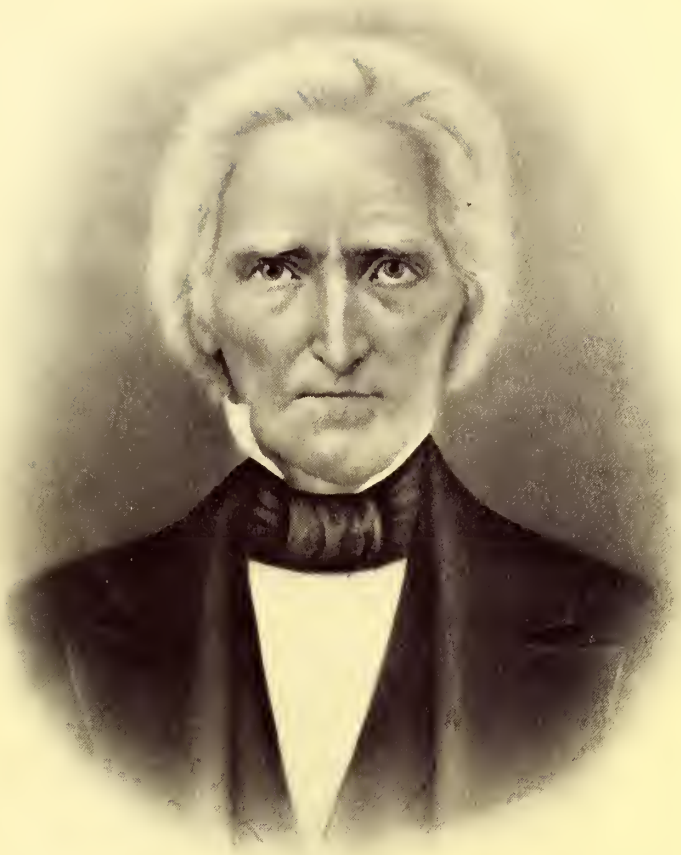
DUNCAN McARTHUR, who was of Scotch parentage, was born in Duchess County, N. Y., in 1772, and when eight years of age, his father removed to the frontiers of Pennsylvania. His father was in indigent circumstances, and Duncan, when of sufficient age, hired out as a laborer. At the age of eighteen years he was a volunteer in Harmar's campaign. In the spring of 1793 he engaged as a chain bearer to Gen. Nathaniel Massie, and penetrated with him and others into the Scioto Valley, to make surveys, at times when such an enterprise was full of danger from the Indians. He afterward became an assistant surveyor to General Massie, and aided him to lay out Chillicothe. He, in the course of this business, became engaged in the purchase and sale of lands, by which he acquired great landed wealth. In 1805 he was a member of the Legislature from Ross County; in 1806, elected Colonel, and in 1808, Major-General of the State Militia. In May, 1812, he was commissioned Colonel in the Ohio Volunteers, afterwards marched to Detroit, and himself and regiment were included in Hull's surrender. After his return as a prisoner of war on parole, the Democratic party in 1812 elected him to Congress by an overwhelming majority. He resigned his seat in Congress, March, 1803, and was commissioned Brigadier-General. After peace was declared, he was elected to the Legislature; in 1822 was again chosen to Congress, and in 1830 was elected Governor of Ohio by the anti-Jackson party; after his term expired, he again ran for Congress, but was defeated, which terminated his political career. By an unfortunate accident, in June, 1830, McArthur was horribly bruised and maimed, and from this severe misfortune his bodily and mental powers constantly declined, until death, several years after, closed his career.

ROBERT LUCAS

1832-1836

ROBERT LUCAS

1832-1836



ROBERT LUCAS was born in Sheperdstown, Va., April 1, 1781. His father was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, and a descendant of William Penn. The son removed to Ohio in 1802, and settled near the mouth of the Scioto River, where Portsmouth now stands. He raised a battalion of volunteers for the war of 1812; served as Brigadier-General, and saw considerable service at Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky. He removed to Piketon, and there, in connection with his brother, conducted a general store. He was several times elected to the Ohio Senate and House, serving as Speaker of the latter. In 1832 he presided over the Democratic National Convention that nominated Andrew Jackson for a second term. The same year he was elected Governor of Ohio, defeating his opponent, Gen. Duncan McArthur by one vote. In 1834 he was re-elected Governor. While Governor, the "Toledo War" occurred, and he successfully maintained the Ohio side of the controversy. In 1848 he was appointed by President Van Buren the first Territorial Governor of Iowa. Governor Lucas was a man of strong personalities; his determination, together with good judgment, made him not only a good soldier, but a valuable public servant; his services to his State and country were invaluable, and came at a time when strength, both mental and moral, was most needed. He died in Iowa City, Ia., February 7, 1853.

JOSEPH VANCE

1836-1838

JOSEPH VANCE

1836-1838

JOSEPH VANCE was born in Washington, Pa., in 1786, of Scotch-Irish stock. In 1805 he came with his father to Urbana, and took an active part in public matters. He was a militia officer prior to, and during the war of 1812. During the same year he was elected to the State Legislature, and was sent to Congress in 1820, and remained there until 1836; and was again elected in 1843. In 1827 he advocated the repair and extension of the National Road, then Called the Cumberland Road, through Ohio and other States of the West, and in a speech in Congress in support of a bill before the House, made some hard thrusts at the advocates of State rights. In politics, he was a Whig of the Henry Clay school; a great friend of public improvements, and one of the first men of the country to import thoroughbred stock. He had a pleasant and talkative disposition, and a happy faculty of describing scenes of public life he had witnessed, and the public men he had met. As a speaker, he had a strong, rich voice, speaking with great earnestness and force, and without the art of the practiced debater. He was elected Governor of the State of Ohio in 1837, and again in 1851. While acting as a member of the Convention to Revise the Constitution of the State, he was stricken with paralysis, and the next year died on his farm, two miles north of Urbana.

WILSON SHANNON

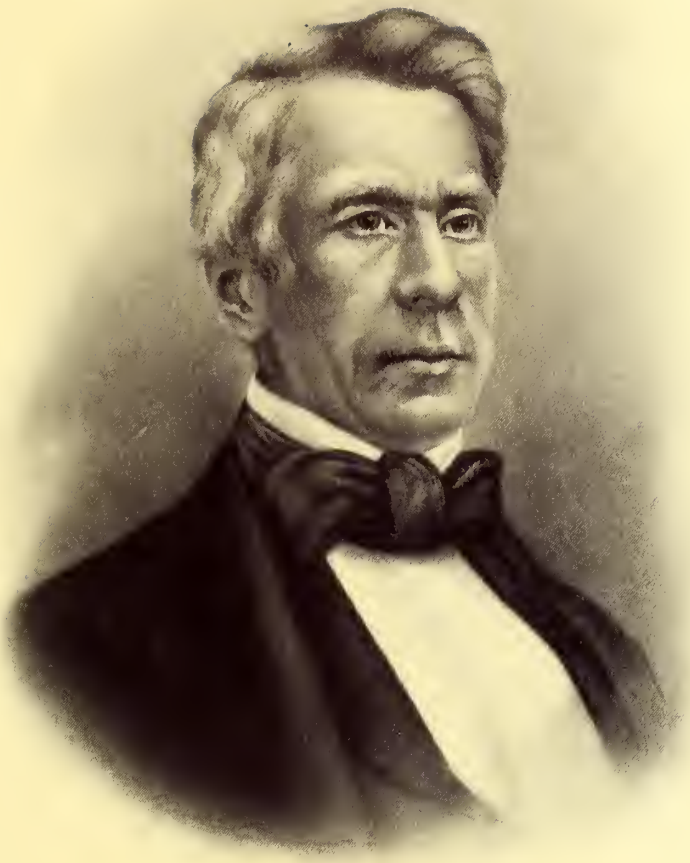
1838-1840

1842-1844

WILSON SHANNON

1838-1840

1842-1844



WILSON SHANNON was born February 24, 1802, in a cabin at Mount Olivet, Belmont County, Ohio. This county has the honor of being the first to supply the State with an Ohio-born Governor. He was of Irish descent. Wilson Shannon was educated at Athens and Transylvania University, and then studied law with Charles Hammond and David Jennings, at St. Clairsville, and soon became eminent at the bar. In 1838, he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, by 5,738 votes over Joseph Vance, the Whig candidate; defeated in 1840, by Mr. Corwin, and in 1842, elected Governor the second time. In 1844 was appointed Minister to Mexico. In 1852 was sent to Congress, where he was one of the four Ohio Democrats who voted for the Kansas and Nebraska bill. President Pierce later appointed him Governor of Kansas, which position he resigned in 1857, and resumed the practice of law. In 1875, in connection with the Hon. Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, he argued the celebrated Osage Land Case before the Supreme Court, and won the case for the settlers. As a lawyer, he was bold, diligent, courageous, and ever ready to assist the weak and struggling. Possessing a noble presence in his old age, he was described as a picture of the hardy, hale old gentleman of the olden times. He died in 1877, and was buried at Lawrence, Kan., where the last twenty years of his life had been passed.

THOMAS CORWIN

1840-1842

THOMAS CORWIN

1840-1842

THOMAS CORWIN was born in Kentucky, July 29, 1794. His father removed to the Northwest Territory in 1798. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1817. In 1821, he was elected to the Legislature. In 1830 he was elected to Congress on the anti-Jackson ticket, by a handsome majority. While in Congress he was nominated by the Whig party as a candidate for Governor; resigned his seat, and was elected in 1840, over Wilson Shannon, by the largest majority received in the State of Ohio since the division of the voters into two political parties. In 1845 Governor Corwin was elected United States Senator by the Whig party. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Fillmore in 1850. He was re-elected to Congress in 1858, and on March 12, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Mexico. On his return from Mexico he opened a law office in Washington, and his earthly career terminated suddenly in the following year. He was stricken with paralysis, and died in Washington, December 18, 1865. The sudden death of Corwin touched the heart of the nation; the people everywhere felt that a great man, a true patriot, and a wonderful genius, had departed. Corwin was truly a wonderful man; as an orator he had few equals, and as a statesman had no superiors.

THOMAS WELLES BARTLEY

Acting

1844

THOMAS WELLES BARTLEY

Acting

1844

THOMAS WELLES BARTLEY was born February 11, 1812, in Jefferson County, Ohio. His ancestors had emigrated from Northumberland County, England, and settled in Loudon County, Va., but subsequently removed to Fayette County, Pa. Thomas Bartley graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, with a degree of bachelor of arts; studied law in Washington City, and was licensed to practice at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1834. Having very soon taken a leading position at the bar, he was elected Attorney-General of the State, and served as such for four years; after which he was appointed United States District Attorney, and served in that office for four years. Elected subsequently to the Legislature, he served one term in the House, and four in the Senate, of the General Assembly of Ohio. Being Speaker of the Senate when Governor Shannon resigned, he became the Governor of Ohio in 1844, and administered the duties of that office until the inauguration of his father, Mordecai Bartley, the closing month of the year. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and having served two terms, he again began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, but the ill-health of his family induced him to remove to Washington City in 1869.

MORDECAI BARTLEY

1844-1846

MORDECAI BARTLEY

1844-1846

MORDECAI BARTLEY, the thirteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Fayette County, Pa., 1783. In 1809 he settled as a farmer in Jefferson County, Ohio, near the mouth of Cross Creek. In the war of 1812 he raised a company of volunteers under Harrison. After the war he opened up a farm in the wilderness of Richland, and by hard work and strict economy, saved enough money to engage in merchandising in Mansfield. He was very successful in the merchandise business, and by his influence for the higher ideals of life and politics, did much for his town and the county in which he lived. In 1823 he was elected to Congress, and served four terms; he was the first to propose the conversion of the land grants of Ohio into a permanent fund for the support of common schools; this made him very popular, and in 1844 he was nominated and elected Governor of Ohio on the Whig ticket. His State papers showed marked ability, and he was considered by even his most bitter partisans a very able and conscientious man. He declined a second nomination, preferring to pass the remainder of his days in the practice of law, and in farming. He was very successful as a lawyer and a farmer, but rather preferred the quietude of his farm to the strenuous life of a lawyer and politician. On account of his perfect habits, he lived to a ripe old age, being eighty-three when he died, October 10, 1870.

WILLIAM BEBB

1846-1849

WILLIAM BEBB

1846-1849

WILLIAM BEBB was born in 1802, on the Dry Fork of Whitewater, in Morgan Township. He was of Welsh stock. During the Mexican war, 1846-1848, Mr. Bebb was elected Governor of Ohio, by the Whig party, and after his term expired he retired to private life. He was a well-informed man; rather tall, with a dark complexion, and at times noted for his easy eloquence; he was especially strong as a jury lawyer; it was said his appeals to a jury were very touching. His old home is yet standing in the southern part of the county. He removed to Rock River, Ill., early in the fifties, where he had a large farm. He was very successful as a farmer, but being very peculiar and conscientious, he felt that he should do something for his countrymen; so he sold his farm, went to Europe, organized, and led a colony of Welsh Colonists from Wales to Scott County, Tenn. The colony was broken up by the Civil war. Bebb lived to be Pension Examiner under Lincoln, and helped in the election of Grant. Governor Bebb, although very peculiar, was a very broad-minded, conscientious man, and did much for the county, State and country in which he lived. After the abandonment of the colony in Tennessee he went to Illinois, and purchased a home at Rockford, and there spent the remainder of his days. He lived to be seventy-one years of age, and died at his home in Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

SEABURY FORD

1849-1850

SEABURY FORD

1849-1850

SEABURY FORD was born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1801. His parents removed to Geauga County, Ohio, when he was but a child. In 1820, with a companion, he traveled through an almost unbroken wilderness to New Haven, Conn., for a four years' absence, to obtain an education at Yale College. They both graduated, and were the very first to do so from the young State of Ohio. He studied law, and was long in political life, serving as Speaker of both branches of the State Legislature. He was one of the most efficient men known to the Legislative history of the State. The classical education which he obtained under adverse conditions, taught him the true lesson of self-reliance, and this together with that which is often called good, "common sense," fitted him for a useful life, both to himself and his State. His letter to his son, advising him to avoid public life until he had accumulated a fortune sufficient to render himself entirely independent of any official salary, has the true ring, and is characteristic of the man. In 1849 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and very soon after his term expired he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. Death came in the prime of life, and at the beginning of what promised to be a wonderful career.

REUBEN WOOD

1850

1851-1853

REUBEN WOOD

1850

1851-1853

REUBEN WOOD was born at Royalton, Vt., in 1793. When the war of 1812 broke out he was temporarily living with an uncle in Canada, where he was studying the classics and reading law. He was subjected to military service against his own country. To this he would not submit, and though placed under guard succeeded at the hazard of his life in effecting an escape in a small boat across the entire width of Lake Ontario to Sackett's Harbor. He then worked on a farm to aid his widowed mother, and studied law. In 1818 he emigrated to Cleveland, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was three times elected to the State Senate; in 1830 was elected President-Judge of the Third Judicial District; in 1833 became Judge of the Supreme Court, by the unanimous vote of the Legislature; in 1841 he was re-elected by the same vote, and for three years was the Chief Justice. He was elected Governor by the Democratic party in 1850, by a majority of 11,000, and re-elected under the new constitution in 1851 by a majority of 26,000. He resigned to accept the position of Consul at Valparaiso, Chili, and later became Minister. The climate of Chili proved too deleterious; he resigned, and returned home to pass the remainder of his days on his noble farm, "Evergreen Place," on the margin of the beautiful lake he loved so well. He died in 1864.

WILLIAM MEDILL

1853, Acting

1854-1856

WILLIAM MEDILL

1853, Acting

1854-1856

WILLIAM MEDILL was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1802. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1832, entering at once on the practice of the law; then served three years in the State Legislature, and four years—from 1839 to 1843—in Congress. Early in President Polk's administration he was made First Assistant Postmaster-General, but resigned to accept the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, in which office he introduced many needed reforms. In 1851, he was selected as President of the convention which constructed the second constitution of the State. He was very influential in that body, and was the only member, out of one hundred and five, who rose to the Governorship. In 1853, Governor Medill, being then Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded to the Governor's office upon resignation of Governor Wood, and he was elected to that office the same fall. He subsequently held the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, serving through all of President Buchanan's administration, and two months under President Lincoln. His public career then ended, and he returned to Lancaster, where he was held in the highest esteem by the people. Although Governor Medill was a man of culture, of fine manners, and fond of society, he never married. He died at his home in Lancaster, September 2, 1865.

SALMON P. CHASE

1856-1860

SALMON P. CHASE

1856-1860

SALMON P. CHASE was born January 13, 1808, in the town of Cornish, New Hampshire. His father was of English, and his mother of Scotch descent. His father died when he was yet a boy, and the family was left in straitened circumstances. He entered Dartmouth College, paying for his college expenses by school teaching, graduating in 1826. He then went to Washington, where he taught a classical school and studied law with William Wirt. Having been admitted to the bar in 1830, he settled in Cincinnati to practice his profession, his age then being twenty-two years. When the Liberty party was organized in Ohio Mr. Chase was foremost, and almost singly wrote the platform. In 1849, by a coalition between the Free Soilers and the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature, Mr. Chase was elected to the United States Senate. In 1855 he was elected Governor of Ohio by the newly formed Republican party. In 1857 he was re-elected Governor. When Mr. Lincoln was called to the Presidency, March 4, 1861, he made Mr. Chase Secretary of the Treasury. On June 30, 1864, Mr. Chase resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury, and on the nomination of President Lincoln was confirmed on the 5th of December, 1864, Chief Justice of the United States, an office he filled until his death. In his politics he was a Democrat; his sole reason for ever leaving this party being the slavery question. He died in New York, May 7, 1873, of paralysis.

WILLIAM DENNISON

1860-1862

WILLIAM DENNISON

1860-1862

WILLIAM DENNISON, the first of Ohio's trio of War Governors, was born at Cincinnati, November 23, 1815. He graduated from Miami University, and entered upon the study of law in Cincinnati, in the office of Nathaniel G. Pendleton and Stephen Fales. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law until 1848, when he was elected to the Ohio Senate by the Whig party. About this time he became interested in banking and railroads, and was made President of the Exchange Bank, and also of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company. In 1856 he was a delegate to the convention which inaugurated the Republican party, and the same year took a prominent part in the convention which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Ohio by the Republicans. He was elected Chairman of the Republican convention at Baltimore, which in 1864 renominated President Lincoln, and was by him appointed Postmaster-General, holding that position until 1866. In 1880 he was a leader of the friends of Senator John Sherman in the effort to secure his nomination in the National Republican Convention of that year. Governor Dennison accumulated a handsome fortune in his private business, and contributed largely to Dennison College, at Granville, Ohio. He died at his home in Columbus, June 15, 1882.

DAVID TOD

1862-1864

DAVID TOD

1862-1864

DAVID TOD, the second of Ohio's War Governors, was born in Youngstown, February 21, 1805. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. As a lawyer he was very successful, and soon accumulated a fortune by his talents and industry. He had a strong love for politics, and was an able campaign speaker. In 1838 he was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate; in 1840 gained great reputation as an orator, while canvassing the State for Van Buren. In 1844 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, being defeated by 1,000 votes; from 1847 to 1852 he was United States Minister to Brazil, under President Polk's administration; returning to the United States, he rendered very effective service in the campaign resulting in the election of President Pierce. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, was chosen Vice-President of that body, and presided over it when the Southern wing of that body withdrew. In 1861 he was nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Republicans, and elected by a majority of 55,000. His administration, during the most trying times of the war, was zealous, painstaking, and efficient. His continued effort for recruiting the army, his fatherly care and sympathy with Ohio soldiers in the field, and their families at home, his vigorous measures to repel the invasion of the State, are the distinguishing features of an able administration. He died at Youngstown, his birth place, November 13, 1868.

JOHN BROUGH

1864-1865

JOHN BROUGH

1864-1865

JOHN BROUGH, the last of the three "War Governors of Ohio." was born in Marietta, in 1811. He was the son of an Englishman, who came over in 1806, with Blennerhassett; his mother was a Pennsylvania lady; it was from her he inherited his strong traits of character. He was bred a printer, and to enjoy the benefit of a course of study in Athens College, entered a printing office in Athens. In 1839 he was elected State Auditor. He entered upon the duties of his office at a time when the whole country still felt the effect of the panic of 1837, and when the State of Ohio was peculiarly burdened with liabilities, for which there appeared to be no adequate relief. Mr. Brough devoted himself to reconstructing the whole financial system of Ohio, and retired from office in 1846 with a high reputation as a public officer. When the Civil War was at its height he made a speech at Marietta, declaring slavery destroyed by the act of rebellion, and he was immediately put before the people by the Republican Union as a candidate for Governor, and was elected by the largest majority ever given in any State, up to that time. Governor Brough was a statesman. His views of public policy were broad and catholic, and his course was governed by what seemed to be the best interest of the people, without regard to party expediency or personal advancement. He died in Cleveland in 1865, in the midst of his labors, worn out by his excessive application in the service of his State and country.

CHARLES ANDERSON

1865-1866

CHARLES ANDERSON

1865-1866

CHARLES ANDERSON was born June 1, 1814, at Soldiers' Retreat, his father's home, nine miles from Louisville, Ky. His father was aide-de-camp to Lafayette. His brother Robert was the Major Anderson commanding Fort Sumter, in April, 1861. Charles Anderson graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1833. Studied law in Louisville, and was admitted to practice. He removed to Dayton, and September 16, 1835, married Miss Eliza J. Brown, of that city. In 1844 he was elected to the Ohio Senate. His efforts in behalf of the colored race, and for the repeal of the "Black Laws," made him unpopular with his constituency, and at the close of his term he made a tour through Europe. On his return to Ohio he practiced law in Cincinnati for eleven years in partnership with Rufus King. In 1859 he went to Texas, and on November 20, 1860, he addressed a large gathering of people at San Antonio, advocating in the strongest and most pathetic language the perpetuity of the National Union. He received many letters threatening his life, and later was confined as a political prisoner. He escaped to the North, and was appointed Colonel of the Ninety-third O. V. I. He was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River. In 1863 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with John Brough, and on the death of the latter, succeeded to the office of Governor. He was a man with fine sense of honor, tall and elegant in person, of brilliant qualities, and the ideal gentleman personified. He died at Kuttawa, Ky., September 2, 1895.

JACOB DOLSON COX

1866-1868

JACOB DOLSON COX

1866-1868

JACOB DOLSON COX was born in Montreal, Canada, October 27, 1828. His parents were natives of the United States, and had but a temporary residence in Canada. The following year his parents removed to New York. In 1846 he entered Oberlin College, graduating in 1851, and in 1852 removed to Warren as Superintendent of the High School, which position he held for three years; in the meantime he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1854. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature, where he was regarded as one of the radical leaders. He was firm in his conviction against negro slavery, but never offensive or disposed to treat his opponents with disrespect. Shortly after this he was commissioned by President Lincoln Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers. With the assistance of Gen. Rosecrans he laid out Camp Dennison, and was in command there until July 6, 1861, when he was assigned to the command of the "Brigade of the Kanawha," in West Virginia. Later he was assigned to the Army of Virginia, under General Pope. At the battle of South Mountain, when General Pope fell, he succeeded to the command, and shortly after this was commissioned Major-General. On April 16, 1863, General Cox was placed in command of the District of Ohio, also a division of the Twenty-third Corps. He served in the Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville campaigns, and fought the battle of Kingston, N. C., March 14, 1865, and then united his forces with General Sherman's army. He resigned from the army, after the close of the war to accept the office of Governor of Ohio, and was inaugurated January 15, 1866. From March, 1869, till December, 1870, he was Secretary of the Interior under President Grant, but resigned on account of a disagreement with certain measures of the administration; returning to Cincinnati, he resumed his legal practice. He died at Magnolia, Mass., Aug. 4, 1900.

EDWARD FOLLENSBEE NOYES

1872-1874

EDWARD FOLLENSBEE NOYES

1872-1874

EDWARD FOLLENSBEE NOYES was born in Haverhill, Mass., October 3, 1832, and becoming an orphan, served five years apprenticeship in the office of the Morning Star, a religious newspaper, published at Dover, N. H. He then prepared and "went through" Dartmouth College, graduating near the head of his class, moved to Cincinnati and graduated in the Cincinnati Law School in 1858. When the Civil War broke out he was one of the Literary Club who enlisted. He changed his law office into recruiting headquarters and was commissioned July 27, 1861, Major of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and later its Colonel. He was with his regiment in every march and every battle and skirmish in which the command was engaged, until he lost a leg in an assault on the enemy's works at Ruff's Mills, in the Atlanta campaign. While yet on crutches he reported for duty to General Hooker and was assigned to command of Camp Dennison and later was commissioned Brigadier-General. In 1871 he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1877 he was appointed by his old friend and club mate, President Hayes, Minister to France. During his service there he was sent on a special mission to the East, visiting all the countries that border on the Mediterranean. He resigned in 1881 and resumed his law practice in Cincinnati. He possessed fine oratorical powers and was remarkable for his enthusiastic and cheery disposition. He was so beloved by the soldiers that he induced a larger number of veterans to re-enlist in his regiment than was secured in any other in the National Army from Ohio. He died September 4, 1890.

WILLIAM ALLEN

1874-1876

WILLIAM ALLEN

1874-1876

WILLIAM ALLEN was born in Edenton, N. C., in 1807. His parents dying during his infancy, his sister, the mother of Allen G. Thurman, took charge of his rearing and education. In 1821 Mrs. Thurman removed to Chillicothe, leaving her brother in an academy at Lynchburg, Va. Two years later he followed her and completed his education at Chillicothe. He began the study of law in the office of Judge Scott and completed it with Colonel Edward King, with whom he was associated in a partnership after his admission to practice, when not yet twenty-one years of age. He was tall and impressive in appearance, with a powerful voice, so penetrating that he was given the sobriquet of "Ohio gong." In 1832 he was elected to Congress by the Democrats, by a majority of one. He was the youngest man in the Twenty-third Congress, but was recognized as a leading orator and made a strong impression in a speech on the Ohio boundary question. In August, 1837, he made a strong speech at a banquet in Columbus, which unexpectedly led to his nomination to the Senate, to succeed Hon. Thomas Ewing. Before the close of his first term he was re-elected to the Senate. In August, 1873, Senator Allen was elected Governor of Ohio, being the only candidate on his ticket not defeated. He was renominated in 1875 by the Democrats, but was defeated on the "green-back" issue by R. B. Hayes. Governor Allen died at "Fruit Hill" in 1879.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

1868-1872

1876-1877

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

1868-1872

1876-1877

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His parents, Rutherford and Sophia Hayes, came to Ohio in 1817, from Windham County, Vermont. He received his early education in common schools, attended an academy at Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1837 went to Isaac Webb's school at Middletown, Conn., to prepare for college. In 1842 he graduated at Kenyon College, valedictorian of his class. He studied law with Thomas Sparrow, of Columbus, Ohio, was graduated at the Law School of Harvard University in 1845. On May 10, 1845, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and began practice at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), where in April, 1846, he formed a partnership with Hon. Ralph P. Buckland. At the outbreak of the war he was elected Captain of the military company formed from the celebrated Cincinnati Literary Club. In June, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third O. V. I. General Hayes' very gallant and meritorious military career has been overlooked in the prominence given his political life; an examination of his record in the army shows that such brave, gallant and able service has rarely been equaled, even in the annals of the late war. In August, 1864, while General Hayes was in the field, he was nominated by a Republican District Convention, in Cincinnati, as a candidate for Congress. He was elected by a majority of 2,400. In 1866 he was re-elected to Congress. In 1867 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, and elected over Judge Thurman. In 1869 he was re-elected Governor of Ohio, over George H. Pendleton. In 1875, notwithstanding his well known desire not to re-enter public life, he was again nominated Governor of Ohio, and although he first declined the

honor, he was subsequently induced to accept, and after a hard fought canvass was elected over William Allen. This contest, by reason of the financial issue involved, became a national one, and was watched with interest throughout the country, and as a result he was nominated for the Presidency on the seventh ballot of the National Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876. The administration of President Hayes, although unsatisfactory to the machine politicians, was a wise and conservative one; meeting with the approval of the people at large. By the withdrawal of the Federal troops, and restoration of self-government to the Southern States, prepared the way for a revival of patriotism and the remarkable material development that has since ensued. Governor Hayes, soldier, statesman and philanthropist, died at Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893.

THOMAS LOWRY YOUNG

1877-1888

THOMAS LOWRY YOUNG

1877-1888

THOMAS LOWRY YOUNG was born at Killyleagh, Ireland, December 4, 1832. With his parents he landed in this country, at the age of twelve, and at sixteen enlisted in the regular army, serving ten years and retiring as orderly-sergeant. Soon after he removed to Cincinnati. In 1861 he was commissioned Captain in General Fremont's Body Guard and served until January, 1862, when the guard was disbanded. In August, 1862, he recruited a company for the 118th Ohio Infantry. He rose to be Colonel and served until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of sickness. At the battle of Resaca, Colonel Young led the charge on the enemy's center, his regiment losing in a few minutes 116 out of 270 men engaged. For this and other acts of gallantry, he was brevetted Brigadier-General. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in April, 1865, and in October was elected a representative to the Ohio Legislature, serving two years. In 1871 he was chosen State Senator for one term. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and March, 1877, became Governor, when Rutherford B. Hayes assumed the presidency. Governor Young's rise from obscurity of an emigrant boy to the governorship of a great State, is a high tribute to American Institutions, as well as to his own integrity in civil life and unflinching courage as a soldier. He died at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 20, 1888.

RICHARD MOORE BISHOP

1878-1880

RICHARD MOORE BISHOP

1878-1880

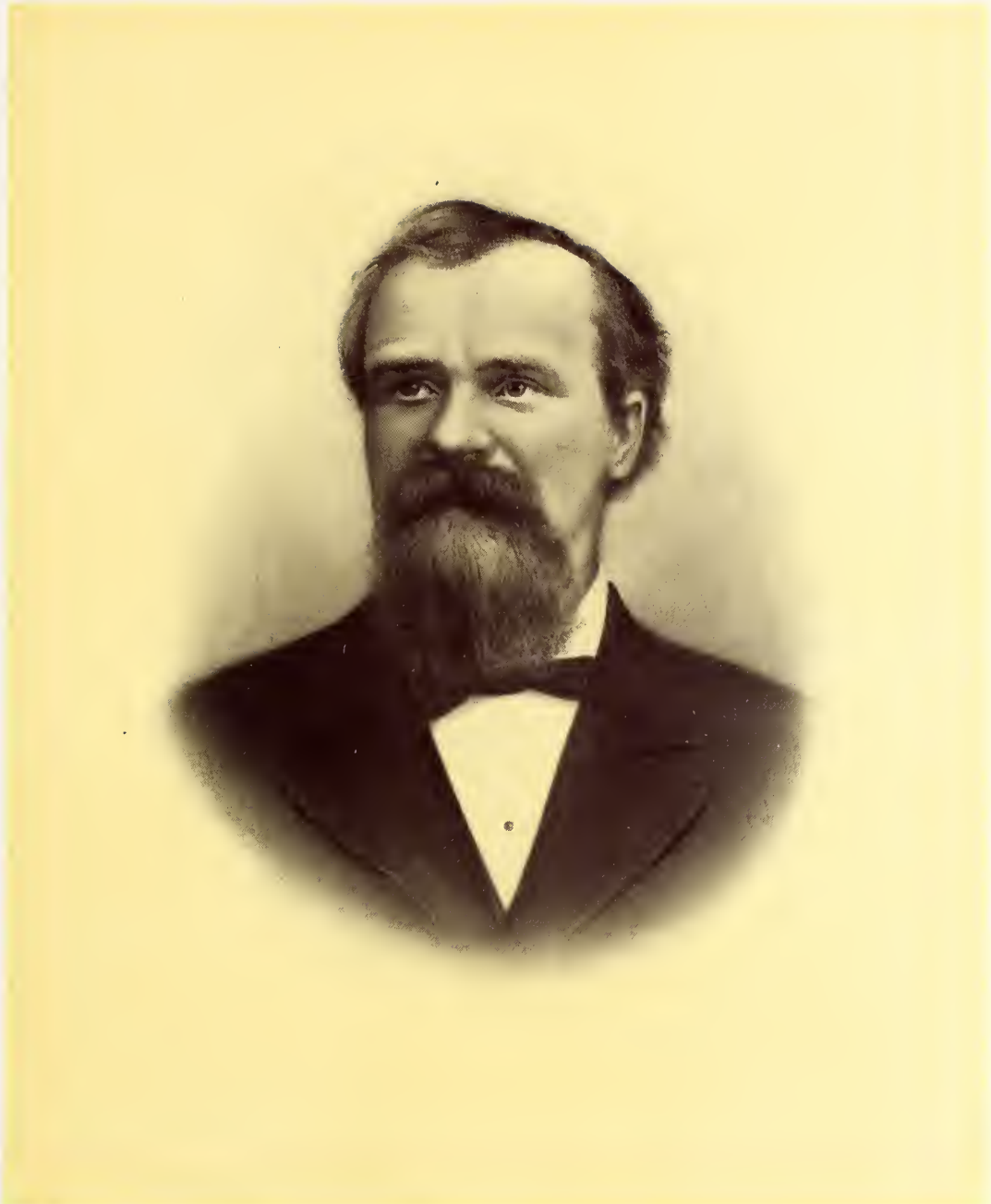
RICHARD MOORE BISHOP was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 4, 1812. After a fair common school education, he entered into mercantile pursuits in his native county. In 1847 he removed to Cincinnati, where later he became a senior member of the wholesale firm of R. M. Bishop & Co. In April, 1857, Mr. Bishop took his seat as a member of the City Council, and in the following year was elected President of that body. This was followed in 1859 by his election as Mayor. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and for many years one of the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It was largely through his acquaintance and popularity in Kentucky and Tennessee that the rights of way were secured for the great outlet, which was so essential to the prosperity of Cincinnati. In 1877 the Democratic party nominated him to lead a forlorn hope for the governorship. At that time he was sixty-five years of age, but in perfect health and vigor. It was on his part a great "handshaking" campaign, which resulted, much to the surprise of his opponents, in success by a large plurality. He served but one term, retiring with the respect and esteem of the people of the State. Governor Bishop died at Jacksonville Fla., March 2, 1893.

CHARLES FOSTER

1880-1884

CHARLES FOSTER

1880-1884



CHARLES FOSTER was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. His parents were from Massachusetts. He received a common school education and engaged in business pursuits in the early part of his life. In 1870 he was elected to Congress and served for eight years, although his district was politically very strong against him. While in Congress he was noted for the straightforward and businesslike view that he took of all measures. He was one of the Republican leaders of that body. He was not the politician, but the business man, honest, able and courageous. The Republican Party, in 1879, nominated him for Governor and he was elected. Two years later he was re-elected. He administered State affairs with great success. He took advanced ground on taxing the liquor traffic and his party—in fact the entire people of Ohio—have endorsed his views. After his time expired as Governor he returned to Fostoria, devoting his attention to business affairs. His was phenomenal individuality —one that has illustrated that a man can be Governor of this great State and at the same moment "Charlie" to everybody in it. Being born in Fostoria when all around was woods, growing up with the people, ever manifesting a cheerful, generous helping spirit, his life illustrates the fraternal idea; so the humblest individual of his home community rejoice that he is one of them.

GEORGE HOADLEY

1884-1886

GEORGE HOADLEY

1884-1886

GEORGE HOADLEY was born at New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1825. He is of the old Jonathan Edwards stock; his great grandmother, Mary Edwards, who married Major Timothy Dwight, was a daughter of the great divine. George Hoadley graduated at Western Reserve College and Harvard Law School, and in 1849 became a partner in the law firm of Chase & Ball, Cincinnati. In 1851, at the age of twenty-five, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and was City Solicitor in 1855. In 1858 he succeeded Judge Gholson on the bench of the new Superior Court. His friend and partner, Gov. Salmon P. Chase, offered him a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, which he declined, as he did also in 1862, a similar offer made by Govenro Tod. In 1866 he resigned his place in the Superior Court and resumed legal practice. He was an active member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873-74, and in October, 1883, was elected Governor of Ohio, defeating Joseph B. Foraker, by whom he was in turn defeated in 1885. During the Civil War he became a Republican, but in 1876 his opposition to a protective tariff led him again to affiliate with the Democratic party. He was one of the counsel that successfully opposed the project of a compulsory reading of the Bible in the public schools, and was leading counsel for the assignee and creditors in the case of Archbishop Purcell. He was professor in the Cincinnati Law School in 1864-1887, and for many years a trustee in the University. In March, 1887, he removed to New York and became the head of a law firm. He died at Watkins, New York, August 26, 1902.

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER

1886-1890

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER

1846-1930

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER was born July 5, 1846, in a log cabin, about one mile north of Rainsboro. His ancestors came to Ohio from Virginia and Delaware on account of distaste of slavery. Bred on his father's farm, he assisted him on the farm, and the grist and saw mill thereon. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and distinguished himself wherever duty called him. He was made Sergeant in August, 1862; First Lieutenant in March, 1865; was breveted Captain "for efficient services." He was at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was mustered out of the army, after a brave and brilliant service, when but nineteen years of age. After the war he spent two years at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and thence went to Cornell University. He graduated there July 1, 1869. In 1879 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, of Cincinnati, which position he held for three years. In 1883 he was nominated for Governor, but was defeated by Judge Hoadley, the Democratic candidate. In 1885 he was again nominated and elected. He was re-nominated, and re-elected in 1887. In 1889 he was again re-nominated, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, James E. Campbell, of Butler County. His administrations have been marked by a brave and conscientious execution of all duties that are made his under the law. As an orator, for fearless and passionate eloquence, he has no superior in the State. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1897, and re-elected in 1903; his marked ability as a leader and statesman is unquestioned. He has several times been mentioned, prominently, in connection with the Presidency.

JAMES EDWIN CAMPBELL

1890-1892

JAMES EDWIN CAMPBELL

1890-1892

JAMES EDWIN CAMPBELL was born at Middletown, Ohio, July 7, 1843. He was the son of Dr. Andrey and Laura Campbell, and grandson of Samuel and Mary Campbell. He received an academic education, and served in the United States Navy, enlisting in 1863, and taking part in the Mississippi and Red River Expedition in the Civil War, after which he taught school to raise money for the prosecution of his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1876, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler County, Ohio, and held the office four years. In 1882, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a Representative to the Forty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth. In 1889 he was elected Governor of Ohio, defeating Joseph B. Foraker, after an exciting canvass. As Governor he called an extraordinary session of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly, October 14, 1890, to consider the affairs of the City of Cincinnati, and the act that passed, reorganizing the municipal government, was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In 1891 he was defeated in the gubernatorial canvass by William McKinley, although the ran 9,000 votes ahead of the ticket. He was again defeated by Asa S. Bushnell in 1895.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

1892-1896

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

1892-1896

WILLIAM McKINLEY was born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843. He came from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his grandfather, John McKinley, was a Revolutionary soldier. After receiving a common school and partial college education, he taught school, and clerked until the war broke out, when he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. Advancement came frequently and deservedly, and he was mustered out with rank of Major. He was in all respects a typical American soldier, just as throughout his long and successful career he was a typical American citizen. After attending Albany Law School he removed to Canton, and served the County of Stark for one term as Prosecuting Attorney. Engaging actively in politics, he was sent to Congress for fourteen years, during all of which time he held a high place in the councils of his party. He was, above all things and beyond everybody else, the champion of a protective tariff, and in the Fifty-first Congress (the last he served in), he succeeded in passing a tariff bill to his entire satisfaction, and that tariff has gone into history, indelibly associated with his name. In 1891 he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1893. He was elected President of the United States in 1896, and re-elected in 1900, by majorities unprecedented in our history. He held this great office during the Spanish, Filipino and Chinese Wars, when history was rapidly making; when the trade relations of the whole world were revolutionized, and when prosperity of the country resulting therefrom had gone far beyond his fondest expectations. In the midst of it all, and while at the apex of his career, he fell by the hand of an assassin, at Buffalo, New York, September 14, 1901. He died as one might wish to die, when all the world spoke his praise; when he had many friends and no enemies; when his past was a monument of glory, and when, to him, the Christian of childlike faith, the future was secure.

ASA SMITH BUSHNELL

1896-1900

ASA SMITH BUSHNELL

1896-1900

ASA SMITH BUSHNELL, of Springfield, was born at Rome, N. Y., on September 26, 1834. His grandfather, Jason Bushnell, was a revolutionary soldier who saw much service. His great-uncle, William Bushnell, was one of the forty-eight who made the first settlement at Marietta, and the stone tablet commemorating that event bears his name. His father, Daniel Bushnell, removed to Cincinnati in 1845, and in 1851 the future Governor removed to Springfield, where he resided up to the time of his death. In all these years he was engaged in active business, continually rising in influence and growing in wealth. During the Civil War Governor Bushnell served as a Captain in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio Infantry. In politics he was always an ardent Republican, contributing freely in time and money. He served the State as Quartermaster-General during both of Governor Foraker's administrations, and in 1887 declined a unanimous nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1895 he was elected Governor of Ohio by the largest plurality ever given, except in the darkest days of the Civil War, and was re-elected in 1897. He was an officer in the Episcopal Church, and was noted for his many charities, especially for a donation of $10,000 to the Masonic Home, which procured its location at Springfield. He was an enthusiastic Grand Army man, and a Thirty-third degree Mason.

GEORGE KILBON NASH

1900-1904

GEORGE KILBON NASH

1900-1904

GEORGE KILBON NASH was born in Medina County, Ohio, August 14, 1842, and spent his early years on a farm. His parents were of sturdy New England stock. He entered Oberlin College in 1862, but in his sophomore year left to enlist as a private in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Infantry. After the war he went to Columbus and taught school and studied law, until his admission to the bar in 1867. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County from 1871 to 1875, and Attorney-General of the State from 1880 to 1883, when he was appointed upon the Supreme Court Commission (an adjunct to the Supreme Court, and with similar jurisdiction), created by a constitutional amendment. Judge Nash was several times Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and always active in State and National politics. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1899, and re-elected in 1901. Governor Nash had two of the most laborious administrations in the history of the State. By a decision of the Supreme Court, the entire municipal system had to be re-organized. The Governor, after much study and toil, formulated a plan, which was enacted by the General Assembly on October 22, 1902, at an extraordinary session, called by him for that purpose.

MYRON T. HERRICK

1904-1906

MYRON T. HERRICK

1904-1906

MYRON T. HERRICK was born at Huntington, Lorain County, Ohio, on the 9th of October, 1854; the son of Timothy R, and Mary L. Herrick. His father came from a Massachusetts family of Colonial origin. His grandfather, Timothy Herrick, was one of the pioneers of Lorain County, Ohio, and was a soldier in the second war with England. Timothy R. Herrick, Governor Herrick's father, was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1828. Governor Herrick was educated in the District School at Huntington; the Union Schools at Wellington, Ohio, and later on attended college at Oberlin, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. In 1899, the emeritus degree was conferred upon him by the Ohio Wesleyan University. Governor Herrick came to Cleveland in the year 1875. He entered the law office of J. F. and G. E. Herrick, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Mr. Herrick was a successful lawyer, and latterly became well-known as a business man and financier of ability. He is to-day recognized as one of the leading and most successful bankers in the country. He is at present the Chairman of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association. In addition to his many financial interests, Governor Herrick is interested in various manufacturing, industrial and building enterprises in Cleveland, and the city has in many ways profited by the energy and public spirit which he has displayed. Governor Herrick's first vote was cast for President Rutherford B. Hayes, and he has ever since remained a Republican. He was a member of the Cleveland City Council in 1885, and accepted a re-election at the close of his first term of office. He has always taken an active interest in political issues, local and national. He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1904, and elector-at-large for Ohio in 1900. He is at present a member of the Republican National Committee, and of its Advisory Committee. Under President McKinley,

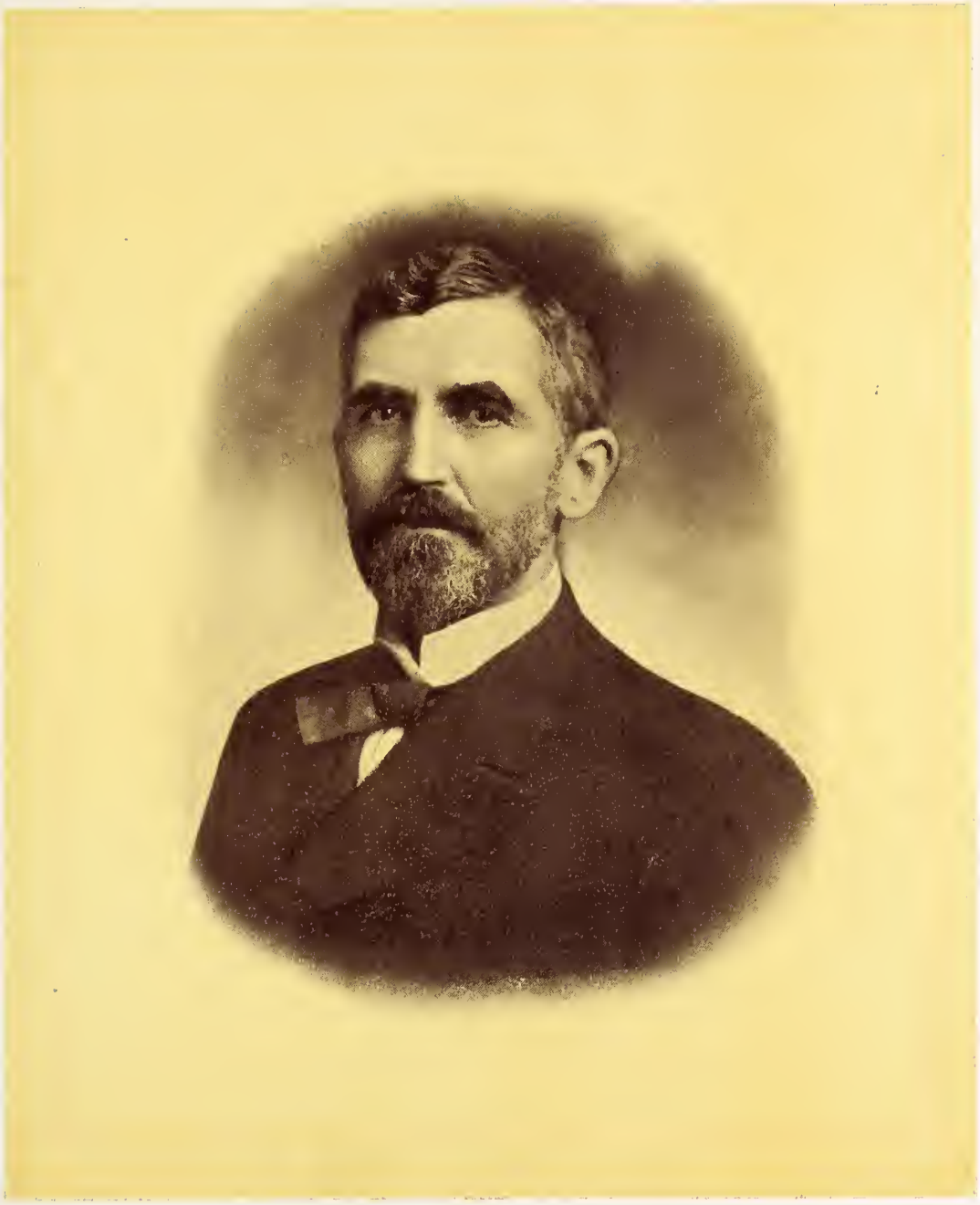
he was offered the United States Treasurership, and later the United States Ambassadorship to Rome, but both of these were declined. He was also offered the Ambassadorship to Rome by President Roosevelt, but again he declined. In 1893 he was a member of the Electoral College, and served as Chairman of the preliminary session when McKinley was nominated for Governor of Ohio. He was appointed by Governor McKinley as a member of his special staff. In 1886 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Society for Savings; and in 1894, upon the death of the President, Samuel H. Mather, he succeeded him to the office of President, which he still occupies. He became a candidate in 1903, for the office of Governor of the State of Ohio, and received the marked honor of being selected as the unanimous choice of the convention—the second instance of the kind in the history of the State; William McKinley being the other candidate for Governor, to receive this recognition—and he was elected Governor of the State by a majority greater than that ever given a candidate for that office in Ohio.

JOHN M. PATTISON

1906-1908

JOHN M. PATTISON

1906-1908



JOHN M. PATTISON was born at Boston, Clermont County, Ohio, June 13, 1849. His father, William Pattison, was a farmer of Buckeye birth, but his grandfather came from Kentucky, and his great grandfather from Pennsylvania; his mother was Mary Duckwall Pattison. As a boy, Governor Pattison worked upon the farm and served as a clerk in his father's country store. The parental roof being but a few miles from the boyhood home of General Grant, the Civil War caused more than ordinary excitement, and at sixteen years of age young Pattison enlisted in Company I of the 153d Ohio Volunteers, serving his country until honorably discharged. Entering Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, he worked his way through by teaching and laboring in the harvest fields. At Delaware, both Vice-President Fairbanks and Senator Foraker were his college-mates. Being graduated in 1869, Mr. Pattison's first work was in the life insurance business at Bloomington, Ill., representing the Union Central of Cincinnati. In the meantime studying law, in 1872 he removed to Cincinnati and was admitted to the bar. For nine years he practised law, his partner being Judge Alfred Yaple. In 1881 Mr. Pattison was elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Co., and ten years later succeeded to its Presidency, a position he still retains. He was a member of the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives, and from 1890 to 1892 served in the National House of Representatives. Governor Pattison is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being one of the Board of Trustees of his Alma Mater, the Ohio Wesleyan University. His home is at Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, where he has resided for more than twenty-five years. He was elected Governor of Ohio, November 7, 1905, on the Democratic ticket, his inauguration occurring January 8, 1906.